

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1773.

THE

[NUMBER 1584.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published 29th of April 1773.
Flour at 2 1/2 p. Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of best Flour to weigh
1 lb. 8 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto of Do. to
weigh 12 — for 3 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel 8/0	Beef per Barrel	55/0
Flour — 21 6	Pork — 4 17 6	
Brown Bread 22 0	Salt — 2 3 to 2 6	
West-India Rum 3 6	Bohea Tea 4 0	
New-England do. 2 6	Chocol. per Dos. 17 0	
Muscovado sugar 52 0	Bees Wax 2 5	
Sing. refin'd ditto 1 1	Indian Corn per Bush. 4 0	
Molasses 11 1	Wood 18 to 30 3	

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and
Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High Water.	Sun's Rise.	Sun's Set.
Thursday	4	4 57	8 1
Friday	5	4 51	8 8
Saturday	6	4 54	8 15
Sunday	7	4 53	8 22
Monday	8	4 52	8 29
Tuesday	9	4 51	8 36
Wednesday	10	4 49	8 43

Days 14 Hours 6 Min. the 13th.

DE WINT and ADAMS,
HAVE removed their Medicine Store, from the
House of Capt. John Pell; to the Store for-
merly occupied by Messrs. Edward and William
Laight, nearly opposite Burling's Slip: where they
will continue to sell, Drugs and Medicines of all
Sorts, wholesale and retail:—And have this Spring
received a fresh Supply from Europe, and other
distant Parts, which they can afford on very rea-
sonable Terms. May 6, 1773. 83—84

BOSTON, March 4.

Continuation of the message from the As-
sembly to the Governor, given in our last.

YOUR Excellency has misin-
terpreted what we have said,
that no country by the
common law, was subject to
the laws or the parliament
but the realm of England,
and are pleased to tell us that we have ex-
pressed ourselves "inadvertently." We beg
leave to recite the words of the Judges of
England, in the before mentioned case to
our purpose. "If a King go out of Eng-
land with a company of his servants, allegi-
ance remaineth among his subjects and ser-
vants; although he be out of his realm
where his laws are confined." We did not
mean to say, as your Excellency would sup-
pose, that "the common law prescribes
limits to the extent of the legislative power,"
though we shall always affirm it to be true
of the law of reason and natural equity.
Your Excellency thinks you have made it
appear, that the colony of Massachusetts
is a holden as feudatory of the imperial
crown of England, and therefore you say,
"to use the words of a very great authority
in a case in *some respects* analogous to it,"
"being feudatory it necessarily follows that
it is under the government of the King's
laws." Your Excellency has not named
this authority, but we conceive his meaning
must be, that being feudatory, it is under
the government of the King's laws *absol-
utely*; for as we have before said the feudal
system admits of no idea of the authori-
ty of parliament: And this would have
been the case of the colony but for the com-
pact with the King in the charter.
Your Excellency says, that "Persons
thus holding under the Crown of England,
remain or become subjects of England;" by
which we suppose your Excellency to mean,
subject to the supreme authority of parlia-
ment, "to all intents and purposes as fully
as if any of the royal manors, &c. within
the realm had been granted to them upon
the like tenure." We apprehend, with sub-
mission, your Excellency is mistaken in sup-
posing that our allegiance is due to the crown
of England. Every man swears allegiance
for himself, to his own king, in his natural
person. "Every subject is presumed by
law to be sworn to the King, which is to his
natural person," says Lord Coke. *Rep. on
Calvin's Case.* "The allegiance is due to
his natural person." And he says, "In the
reign of Edward II. the Spencers, the father
and the son, to cover the treason hatched in
their hearts, invented this damnable and
damned fiction, that Homage and oath of
allegiance were more by reason of the King's
crown, than of his politic capacity, than by
reason of the person of the King; upon
which fiction they inferred execrable and
damnable consequences." The judges of
England, all but one, in the case of the
Barons, between Scotland and England, de-

clared that "allegiance followeth the nat-
ural person not the politic," and "to prove
the allegiance to be tied to the body natural
of the King, and not to the body politic,
the Lord Coke cited the phrases of divers
statutes, mentioning our natural liege so-
vereign." If then the homage and allegi-
ance is not to the body politic of the King,
then it is not to him as the head or any part
of that legislative authority, which your
Excellency says, "is equally extensive with
the authority of the crown throughout every
part of the dominion," and your Excel-
lency's observations thereupon must fail. The
same judges mention the allegiance of a sub-
ject to the Kings of England, who is out of
the reach and extent of the laws of England;
which is perfectly reconcilable with the prin-
ciples of our ancestors, quoted before from
your Excellency's history, but upon your Ex-
cellency's principles appears to us to be an ab-
surdity. The judges, speaking of a subject,
say, "Although his birth were out of the
bounds of the kingdom of England, and
out of the reach and extent of the laws of
England, yet if it were within the allegiance
of the King of England, &c. Normandy,
Aquitain, Gascony, and other places within
the limits of France, and consequently out
of the realm or bounds of the kingdom of
England, were in subjection to the Kings of
England. And the judges say, "*Rex &
Regnum* be not so relatives, as a king can be
king, but of one kingdom, which clearly
holdeth not, but that his kingly power ex-
tending to diverse nations and kingdoms, all
owe him equal subjection and are equally
born to the benefit of his protection, and al-
though he is to govern them by their *distinct*
laws, yet any one of the people coming
into the other, is to have the benefit of the
laws wheresoever he cometh." So they are
not to be deemed aliens, as your Excellency
in your first speech supposes, in any of the
dominions; all which accords with the prin-
ciples our ancestors held. "And he is to
bear the burdens and taxes of the place
where he cometh; but living in one, or for
his livelihood in one, he is not to be taxed in
the other, because laws ordain taxes, imposi-
tions and charges as a discipline of subjection,
particularized to every particular nation:
Nothing, we think, can be more clear to our
purpose than this decision, of judges, per-
haps as learned as ever adorned the English
nation; or in favour of America in her pre-
sent controversy with the mother state.
Your Excellency says, that "by our not
distinguishing between the crown of England
and the Kings and Queens of England, in
their personal or natural capacities, we have
been led into a fundamental error." Upon
this very distinction we have availed our-
selves. We have said that our ancestors con-
sidered the land which they took possession
of in America, as out of the bounds of the
kingdom of England, and out of the reach
and extent of the laws of England; and
that the King also, even in the act of grant-
ing the charter, considered the territory as
not within the realm; that the King had
an absolute right in himself to dispose of the
lands, and that this was not disputed by the
nation, nor could the lands on any solid
grounds be claimed by the nation, and
therefore our ancestors received the lands
by grant from the King, and at the same
time compacted with him and promised him
homage and allegiance, not in his public or
politic, but natural capacity only. If it be
difficult for us to show how the King ac-
quired a title to this country, in his natural
capacity, or separate from his relation to
his subjects, which we confess, yet we con-
ceive it will be equally difficult for your Ex-
cellency to show how the body politic, and
nation of England acquired it. Our ances-
tors supposed it was acquired by either:
And therefore they declared, as we have be-
fore quoted from your History, "that giving
their actual purchase from the natives of the
soil, the dominion, the lordship and over-
sight, they had in sight of God and man,
no right, and title to what they possessed."
How much clearer then in natural reason
and equity must our title be; who hold it
dearly purchased, at the expense of our
own as well as our ancestors labour, and
defended by them with treasure and blood.
Your Excellency has been pleased to con-
firm rather than deny or confute a piece of
history which you say we took from an an-
onymous pamphlet, and by which you fear

we have been too easily misled. It may be
gathered from your own declaration and o-
ther authorities besides the anonymous pam-
phlet, that the House of Commons took ex-
ception, not at the King's having made an
absolute grant of the territory, but at the
claim of an exclusive right to the fishery on
the banks and sea coasts, by virtue of the
patent. At this you say "the House of
Commons was alarmed, and a bill was
brought in for allowing a free fishery." And
upon this occasion your Excellency al-
lows, that "one of the Secretaries of state
declared that the plantations were not annex-
ed to the crown, and so were not within the
jurisdiction of parliament." If we should
concede to what your Excellency supposes
might possibly, or "perhaps" be the case,
that the Secretary made this declaration
"as his own opinion," the event showed
that it was the opinion of the King too, for
it is not to be accounted for upon any other
principle, that he would have denied his
royal assent to a bill formed for no other
purpose but to grant his subjects in England
the privilege of fishing on the sea coasts in
America. The account published by Sir
Ferdinando Gorges himself, of the proceed-
ings of parliament on this occasion, your
Excellency thinks "will remove all doubt of
the sense of the nation and of the patentees
of this patent or charter in 1620." This
narrative you say has all the appearance of
truth and sincerity, which we do not deny;
and to us it "carries this conviction with
it," that "what was objected" in parlia-
ment was, the exclusive claim of fishing only.
His "imagining that he had satisfied the
house, after diverse attendances, that the
planting a colony was of much more conse-
quence than a simple disorderly course of fish-
ing, is sufficient for our conviction." We
know that the nation was at that time al-
lured with apprehensions of monopolies;
and if the patent of New England was pre-
sented by the two houses as a grievance, it
did not show as your Excellency supposes,
"the sense they then had of their authority
over this new acquired territory," but only
their sense of the grievance of a monopoly of
the sea.
We are happy to hear your Excellency
say, that "our remarks upon and construc-
tion of the words not repugnant to the laws
of England, are much the same with those
of the council." It serves to confirm us in
our opinion, in what we take to be the
most important matter of difference between
your Excellency and the two houses. After
saying that the statute of 7th and 8th of
William and Mary favours the construction
of the words as intending such laws of Eng-
land as are made more immediately to re-
spect us, you tell us that "the province
agent Mr. Dummer, in his much applauded
defence says, that then a law of the planta-
tion may be said to be repugnant to a law
made in Great Britain when it flatly con-
tradicts it so far as the law made there men-
tions and relates to the plantations." This
is plain and obvious to common sense; and
therefore cannot be denied. But if your
Excellency will read a page or two further
in that excellent defence, you will see that he
mentions this as the sense of the phrase as
taken from an act of parliament, rather than
as the sense he would choose himself to put
upon it, and he expressly designs to show in
vindication of the charter, that in that sense
of the words, there never was a law made
in the plantations repugnant to the laws of
Great Britain. He gives another construc-
tion much more likely to be the true intent
of the words, namely, "that the patentees
shall not presume under colour of their par-
ticular charters, to make any laws inconsistent
with the great charter, and other laws of Eng-
land, by which the lives liberties and properties
of Englishmen are secured." This is the
sense in which our ancestors understood the
words and therefore they were unwilling to
conform to the acts of trade, and disregard-
ed them all they made provisions to give them
the same as they were a law of their own;
and your Excellency says "that the act of
1703, which was made by the House of
Commons, and which was not of force suffi-
cient to bind him to take such oath? We do
not deny, but of the contrary are fully per-
suaded that your Excellency's principles in

King in the charter they were to be as free in
America, as they would have been if they
had remained within the realm, and there-
fore they freely asserted that they "were
to be governed by laws made by themselves
and by officers chosen by themselves." Mr.
Dummer says "it seems reasonable enough
to think that the crown, and he might
have added our ancestors, intended by this
injunction to provide for all its subjects that
they might not be oppressed by arbitrary
power, but, being still subjects, they should
be protected by the same mild laws, and en-
joy the same happy government as if they
continued within the realm. And consid-
ering the words of the charter in this light
he looks upon them as designed to be a fence
against oppression and despotic power." But
the construction which your Excellency puts
upon the words reduces us to a state of vas-
sallage, and exposes us to oppression and
despotic power whenever a parliament shall
see fit to make laws for that purpose and put
them in execution.
We flatter ourselves, that from the large
extracts we have made from your Excel-
lency's history of the colony, it appears evi-
dently that under both charters, it hath
been the sense of the people, and of the go-
vernment, that they were not under the ju-
risdiction of Parliament. We pray you a-
gain to recur to those quotations and our
observations upon them: And wish to
have your Excellency's judicious remarks.
When we adduced that history to prove
that the sentiments of private persons of in-
fluence, four or five years after the restora-
tion were very different from what your Ex-
cellency apprehended them to be when you
delivered your speech; you seem to concede
to it by telling us "it was, as you take it,
from the principles imbibed in those times of
anarchy (preceding the restoration) that
they disputed the authority of Parliament." But
you add, "the government would not
venture to dispute it." We find in the
same history a quotation from a letter of
Mr. Stoughton, dated seventeen years after
the restoration, mentioning, "the country's
not taking notice of the acts of navigation
to observe them. And it was as we take it,
after that time that the government declared
in a letter to their agents that they had not
submitted to them; and they "ventured
to dispute" the jurisdiction, asserting that
they apprehended the act to be an invasion
of the rights, liberties, and properties of the
subjects of his Majesty in the colony, they
not being represented in Parliament; and
that the laws of England did not reach
America. It very little avails in proof, that
they conceded to the supreme authority of
Parliament, their telling the commissioners
"that the act of navigation had for some
years before been observed here, that they
knew not of its being greatly violated, and
that such laws as appeared to be against it
were repealed." It may as truly be said
now, that the revenue acts are observed by
some of the people of this province, but it
cannot be said that the government and peo-
ple of this province, have conceded to it
that the parliament had authority to make
such acts to be observed here. Neither does
their declarations to the commissioners that
such laws as appeared to be against the act
of navigation were repealed, prove their
concession of the authority of parliament,
by any means so much as their making pro-
vision for the giving force to an act of parlia-
ment within this province, by a deliberate
and solemn act or law of their own, proves
the contrary. You tell us, that "the go-
vernment four or five years before the char-
ter was vacated more explicitly," that is,
than by a conversation with the commis-
sioners, "acknowledged the authority of par-
liament, and voted that their Governor
should take the oath required of him faith-
fully to do and perform all matters and
things enjoined him by the acts of trade." But
does this, may it please your Excellency,
show their explicit acknowledgment of the
authority of parliament? Does it not
rather show directly the contrary? For
what need could there be for their vote or
authority to require him to take the oath al-
ready required of him by the act of parlia-
ment, unless both he and they judged that
an act of parliament was not of force suffi-
cient to bind him to take such oath? We do
not deny, but of the contrary are fully per-
suaded that your Excellency's principles in

in government are still the same with what they appear to be in history; for you there say, that "the passing this law plainly shows the wrong sense they had of the relation they stood in to England." But we are from hence convinced that your Excellency, when you wrote the history, was of our mind in this respect, that our ancestors in passing the law discovered their opinion, that they were without the jurisdiction of Parliament; for it was upon this principle alone that they shewed the wrong sense they had, in your Excellency's opinion, of the relation they stood in to England.

[The remainder of this message in our next.]

LONDON, February 13.

IN the PROTEST offered by some of the Dissenting Ministers against the present application, by their brethren, to Parliament, is the following remarkable clause. "We are neither afraid nor ashamed to declare that we believe the Doctrine of the xxxix articles to be both true and important; we dare not therefore consent to be held up to view, as those who indulge any doubts respecting their truth, or at all hesitate about their importance. We consider them as the basis of our hope; the source of our comfort, and the most powerful incentive to a course of sincere, steadfast, cheerful obedience. But while we thus avow our great regard for the doctrines held forth in the church of England, we as freely declare that we do not receive them on the authority of that church; no nor on the authority of any man, or set of men, however wise, pious or respectable. But solely because they are contained in the word of God; the only scale of faith and practice. We, with satisfaction, observe these doctrines avowed by the established church of this country, by the church of Scotland, as well as by all the other churches of the reformation; and with pleasure reflect on the steady adherence of our godly and learned forefathers (whose memory we highly value) to those sacred truths." This protestation is at present circulated, with an answer, in the opposite column, to each clause.

We hear that the dissenting gentleman, who was lately refused being married, because he would not repeat the words, "With my body I thee worship," as mentioned in our postscript of Thursday last, has brought an action for damages against the Clergyman; the lady to whom he was to have been married being a great fortune.

It is said, his Majesty has peremptorily ordered Lord L—— not to meet Lord A——, on pain of the highest displeasure.

There is now living at Nora, in Sweden, a woman surrounded with more family catastrophes than any we recollect to have heard of. Her father was found dead in a street at Stockholm; her mother unfortunately stabbed herself with a knife with which she was at work; she had three husbands, the first of which was executed for having murdered her brother; her second husband was killed unfortunately soon after marriage; and the last, to whom she was married 20 years, was also killed. Her youngest son was drowned; and her eldest son on account of some criminal behaviour, obliged to fly his country. She had four daughters, who caused her much sorrow; so that this woman has been unfortunate from her birth to this period, when a child, parent, and wife; and is now in her old age, reduced to a state of want. This account, we are assured, is strictly true.

Feb. 27. If the petition for relief in matters of subscription had not enemies enough already, what Mr.—— advanced in its favour on the debate last Tuesday is sufficient to alarm every good Englishman; he not only contended for making Dissenters of all kinds equal to Protestants of the established Church, but even said that the admission of Roman Catholics into our Universities might be attended with good consequences, as their mixing with young men of Protestant principles might lessen their prejudices, and lead them gradually to conform. Yet surely, from the superior industry of the Roman Catholic Church to make Protestants, it is more likely that our young men would become Papists, than that Papists would become Protestants, however plausibly Mr.—— may argue to the contrary.

It is perfectly whimsical, while we are hourly declaiming about the necessity of preserving our constitution unaltered in the minutest parts, that those should be the favourites of popularity, who are contending for essential alterations; our constitution is composed not less of a church than of a state; yet the endeavours which are made to weaken the interests of the Church, are celebrated as the effusions of genuine patriotism, and those who combat for preserving its rights as established by our ancestors, are considered as the enemies of the community.

The Prussian Envoy has it, we hear, in command from his Court, to inquire whether there is any real foundation for the report of a British squadron appearing in the Baltic next summer.

Yesterday the bill for encouraging foreigners to lend money in effect in the

West-Indies, and three private bills, passed the House of Lords.

The new alarms in Denmark are said to be occasioned by the hostile preparations of a certain continental power, which like the great Alexander, seems to aim at universal conquest.

Yesterday morning early a duel was fought with pistols in Moorfields between William G—— Esq; and the author of some paragraphs, highly reflecting on that Gentleman's character. After a bold engagement, in which each fired twice, the Seconds interposed, and the affair was amicably settled.

This day Governor Pownall's corn exportation and importation bill will come on in the House of Commons, when very high debates are expected.

March 3. The Bishop of Osnaburg is said to have very quick parts. When the Prince of Wales the last week seemed greatly mortified at not being permitted to receive the gentlemen of the principality of Wales, the Bishop broke out, "Why, brother, I believe I shall see my German sheep before you will your Welsh goats." Extract of a Letter from Paris, Feb. 22.

"The Maltese Ambassador has just received advice, that the Grand Master of the order of Malta died the 24th ult. and that the Baillie de Ximenes, a Spaniard, has been unanimously elected, on the 28th, to succeed him in that eminent dignity."

March 9. On Sunday night, about 9 o'clock, a duel was fought in St. James's Square, between Capt. An——y and Ch——r B——e, Esq; a gentleman well known on the turf, in which the latter received a severe wound in the thigh. They fought with small swords; the seconds were Mr. B——d and the Hon. Mr. St——pe.

A noble Lord, remarkable for a late law suit, and the Hon. Geo. S——n, had some words a few days since at Almacks, and retired to Hyde Park to settle the matter in the honourable way, but it was made up by the interposition of the seconds.

Sunday morning a duel was fought with pistols in Hyde Park, between a Navy Capt. and a Gentleman of Little Chiffa, who received a wound in the left shoulder, which occasioned a great effusion of blood; however, the ball was extracted in the afternoon, and no fatal consequences are expected to ensue from the wound.

March 10. Sir Basil Keith, brother to Sir Robert Murray Keith, Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, is appointed Governor of Jamaica in the room of Sir William Trelawny, Bart. deceased.

March 11. Yesterday a new order, called the order of Knights, companions of the royal society, was instituted by his Majesty at St. James's; when his Majesty was pleased to create James's Burrow, Esq; president of the Royal Society, the first knight thereof. We are assured, that the above order was instituted by his Majesty, who is sovereign and patron thereof, purely to honour the royal society, among whom it is to be entirely confined, in order to encourage philosophy and literary merit.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Feb. 10. "His Imperial Majesty has claimed of the Pope, the right of election and investiture of all the Bishops in his dominions, according to ancient custom. His Holiness has refused to accede to the claim, and pleads the opinion of the council of Trent, who gave the sole power of conferring dignities and prelaties to the Pope, not only in Germany, but in every other part of the Christian world; and the Emperor, Henry the Fifth, was compelled to yield the investiture, &c. to the Pope, and divest himself of the rights which his ancestors enjoyed. The present Emperor, however, is inflexible, and it is likely the contest will end in very serious consequences."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 26. "According to the late letters from Madrid, the King of Spain has ordered a camp to be formed this month, near Valencia, which is to consist of 22 squadrons of horse, and 34,000 foot; the design of this is not known, but most people think it too early in the season for a camp of amusement. Some letters from Italy insinuate that the King of Sardinia proposes to assemble an army of 36,000 men this summer."

A new regulation took place yesterday at the General Post office, by which gentlemen will have their letters much sooner delivered than heretofore. An account is to be taken what time the mails come in; and every person concerned in opening the bags and sorting the letters is to sign down his name, with the time he is upon duty, and a person is appointed to see that they do not make a false entry.

March 12. A packet has lately been received from the Governor of Rhode Island, in which mention is made that the town of Newport is visited by a deadly pestilence, and that some of the principal persons of that place are now confined in hospital.

Lord———, notwithstanding his advanced age, is so much engaged in the medical business, that he is obliged to consider him as a physician, and not as a nobleman.

The folly of duelling was never more strongly depicted than in the cause of this spirited young nobleman. Obligated by the laws of honour to call out his antagonist, he has an irreparable injury added to the original affront; and now that there is so much cause to be more dissatisfied than ever, custom orders him to believe that he has received ample satisfaction.

His Majesty has declared, that not one of his younger sons shall receive either an additional title or establishment, until they attain the age of twenty one, in order to prevent their becoming a heavier charge to the public.

March 14. It is remarkable that the new appointed Governor of Jamaica is not only a very young officer in the Navy, but that the government of that island was applied for by the Admiral on that station, as well as by a late Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who were both refused.

The government of the island of Jamaica is said to be worth from ten to twelve thousand a year, and is accounted the most desirable thing in the gift of the King, except the Viceroyship of Ireland.

On Wednesday evening about six o'clock a duel was fought in the fields near Illington, between Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Mollard, jun. masters of the science of fencing, when the latter received three wounds in different parts of his body; one of which it is apprehended will prove mortal. A public dispute in some of the papers between them, respecting their skill, was the cause of this unhappy decision.

March 17. The Dutch with their natural allies the English, are resolved on a perfect neutrality, it seems a stumbling block to the politicians at the Hague, what mighty business the States have at present in contemplation.

Advices from the Hague say, it is very confidently reported here, that the Prussian Monarch has concluded a very private treaty with the Court of Versailles, which is likely to cause some further commotions in the North.

They write from Gibraltar, that the piratical states of Barbary seem preparing to guard against the most dangerous strokes which may happen to them from the Christian powers. At Tunis, Algiers, Larache, and Mogadore (particularly the latter) they are building some additional works for the better protection of them.

They write from Warsaw, of the 18 instant, that fourteen of the principals of the late confederacy, had lately arrived there, among whom is the Count Wolskie, for whom the King had formerly a very great regard, but that they had been refused a residence in the city, being considered rather as spies from a certain quarter.

A report prevails, that his Majesty's birthday is appointed for receiving the two Royal Duchesses in form at Court.

March 18. The West India merchants on Monday gave a splendid entertainment at the London Tavern to the Governor of Barbados, at which were present Lord Mansfield, Lord Dartmouth, &c.

Letters from the North of Ireland say, "Our linen manufactory suffers greatly from emigrations to North America, where, it is said, there will soon be occasion for all that come."

We learn from Copenhagen, that there is nothing more to fear from Denmark with respect to a rupture with Sweden, his Danish Majesty having ordered eight out of the twelve men of war that were fitting out to be disarmed; and the four others are only to be employed in exercising the sailors.

March 20. The following is said to be an exact copy of the City's Remonstrance, agreed upon in Common Hall, March 11, 1773, as it was delivered to his Majesty's Secretary of State, that a proper answer might be prepared against the day when the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. are to present it in form to his Majesty:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address, Petition, and Remonstrance of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, beg leave to approach the Throne with the respect becoming a free people zealously attached to the laws and constitution of their country, and the parliamentary right of your Majesty to the Crown of these realms.

We desire with all humility, in the grief and anguish of our hearts, to submit to your Majesty that the many grievances and injuries we have suffered from your Ministers, remain unredressed; nor has the public mind of the kingdom received the least satisfaction for the frequent atrocious violations of the laws, which have been committed in your reign by your Ministers, with a daring contempt of every principle, human and divine. Your people have, with the deepest concern, observed, that their former humble petitions and remonstrances were re-

ceived with a neglect and disregard, very hardly brooked by the high spirits of a great and powerful nation; but the hopes of redress still encouraging us to persevere, we again supplicate your Majesty to listen to the voice of your aggrieved subjects, in vindication of your own and the Nation's honour, against your despotic and corrupt Ministers, who have perverted the fountains of public justice, and undermined the foundations of our excellent Constitution. Our Representatives, who were chosen to be the guardians of our rights, have invaded our most sacred privileges. The right of being represented in Parliament is the inherent, unalienable privilege, as well as peculiar glory of the freeborn inhabitants of this country; and a person qualified according to law, a Magistrate of this City, was duly elected a Knight of the Shire for the County of Middlesex, by a great majority of legal votes, yet has been excluded by the House of Commons, by a Resolution of that House; and a Candidate who had only a few votes, declared the Representative of the Electors of the said County, against their consent. Through the like corrupt influence of the same Ministers, the chief Magistrate, and one of the Aldermen of this City, were imprisoned for not obeying the illegal Mandates of an arbitrary House of Commons, and violating the solemn oaths they had taken for the preservation of the Liberties and Franchises of the Capital of your Majesty's dominions. We recall to your Majesty's remembrance, with horror, that unparalleled act of tyranny, the erasing a judicial Record, in order to stop the course of Justice, to introduce a system of Power against Right, and to tear up by the roots Truth and Law from the earth.

We therefore, your Remonstrants, again supplicate your Majesty to employ the only remedy now left by the Constitution, the exercise of that salutary Power with which you are entrusted by law, the dissolving of the present Parliament, and the removal of those evil Counsellors who advised the measures so generally odious to the Nation, and your Majesty, as the true Guardian of our Rights, shall ever reign in the hearts of a grateful people."

Several of Mr. Alderman Wilkes's friends waited upon him the 13th instant, and pressed his going to St. James's with the other Aldermen to present the late Address, Petition and Remonstrance to the King. Mr. Wilkes's Answer is said to have been nearly in these Words:

Gentlemen, "YOU well know the support I gave on Thursday to the motions in Common-Hall for the Remonstrance, and the engagement for shortening the duration of Parliaments. I now feel a real pain in declining to comply with the solicitations of such respectable friends. As I have long been personally obnoxious to the King, I have not for many years been to St. James's. It would now be rude and indecent to force myself into the Royal presence on an occasion not the most pleasing, I believe, to his Majesty. I am not used to go into any gentleman's house who does not wish to see me.—The last year, as Sheriff, it would have been the particular duty of my office to have attended the King with any Petitions or Remonstrances, and I should have obeyed the commands of the City. I am now to be considered only as an Alderman. The attendance of the whole body is not necessary. No favourable effect could possibly arise from my being with you at St. James's; and if the least disturbance should happen without, it would be construed to be a premeditated riot, the guards immediately be ordered to fire among the people, and another Massacre ensue.

"I am not fond of the air of a court: it general blasts sooner or later, and often blows even in the bud, our modern Patriotism. I should be particularly unhappy at this time to see my Sovereign surrounded almost entirely by the Enemies of our Country and his Family; and the Royal smile, beaming on those very Ministers, against whom the City of London now petition and remonstrate with so much truth and justice, while my fellow Citizens were received with coldness and disregard. My warmest wishes, however, Gentlemen, will go with you, and may you meet with that gracious reception and success which your Cause and your Zeal so nobly merit."

March 19. On Wednesday the following petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, was presented to the House of Commons, viz. "The petitioners, always ready to unite in every degree of support necessary for the security, interest and honour of the nation, cannot help lamenting, with anxious concern, the frequent toleration of lawless acts in time of peace; and the petitioners perceive, that such a Parliamentary right of raising (especially in this trading city) is highly injurious to the commerce of this Kingdom, and to the welfare and prosperity of the people, many of whom, from an idea of bettering their prospects of rapidly increasing wealth without the means of honest industry, resort to methods of raising money by dangerous and unwarrantable practices, in order to become adventurers, thereby losing them-

83-90 DANIEL PHOENIX

JOHN AMIEL, Jun.
Has now received by the several last Ships from England, and sold cheap at his Store in Smith-Street
BEST London bottled Porter, Double Gloucester Cheese, double and single refined Sugar, Pepper, Spices of all Sorts, Currants, cash and jarr Raisins, Durham Mustard, — He likewise has for Sale the very best Holland, Souchong, common Green and Boba Tea, with a complete Assortment in the grocery Way — and Jamaica Spirits by the Pound, a quantity of Pimento; Powder, Muscovado Sugar, and Coffee by the Barrel, Madras, red Port, and Tawny Wines by the Pipe, Quarter Cask, or Dozen; a few Cases of excellent Arrack and Geneva, best White Wine Vinegar.
81-84

HENRY WILMOT,
Has for sale on the lowest terms, for cash or short credit, at his Store in Hanover-Square, almost facing the Coffee house bridge;

The newest fashioned drop and bead earrings necklaces and collars, plain and figured gause handkerchiefs, gauzes, cat guts, modes, perfumers, farfucens, fatteners and pelongs of all colours, black, blond and thread lace, faggot and other trimmings, all sorts of the very newest fashioned ribbons and fans, silk, thread, cotton and worsted hofe and breeches patterns of all prices, silk, worsted lamb and kid gloves and mitts of all kinds, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, sewing silks and threads of all sorts, white chapel darning and square pointed needles, coque de pearl, marquise, paffe, jappan'd and common pins, with a great variety of jewellery and cutlery, silk, muslin, cotton and check handkerchiefs, and checks of all breadths, calico and felt hats, horse hair seating for chairs, the very best superfine India chintzes, calicoes and dark ground chintzes, cambricks, long pistol, flower'd and clear lawn and muslins, nankeens, black coloured and striped perians; a fresh assortment of prepared hairs and wig makers trimmings, fine and coarse chip and cane hats, oilrich and jockey feathers; a large assortment of plain and enamelled earthen and cream ware, very cheap by the crate or quantity; a great variety of beautiful ORNAMENTAL CHINA FIGURES and JARRES, some of which will be sold for about half the common price, and a great many articles in the tunbridge and toy way, &c. as usual
81-84

OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,
PEIR DO. SCONCES, and
DRESSING GLASSES

WITH drawers, the most elegant assortment ever imported into this city. Also a complete assortment of PICTURES and PAINTS, a large collection of maps, a new general atlas, optical pillar machines, dissected maps in boxes, is just come to hand per the Ships London, Capt. Chambers, and the Rotterdam, Capt. Miller, from London, and now opening for sale, at JOHN MORTON'S Store, on Hunter's Quay; and likewise a neat assortment of European and India goods, well adapted to the season, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash on the usual credit. 81, 84

ABRAHAM DURYEE,
Has just imported in the last Vessel from London and Bristol, and will sell very cheap, at his House in the main Street, opposite the Fly-Market, the following Goods, viz.

A GREAT variety of super-
fine blue, black, white, buff, green, pea, green, fawn, crimson, garnet, blue, grey, parsons grey, light and London brown broad cloths, second and coarse cloth ditto, nankeens, cloths ditto; light, buff, pea, green, and white, damasks; wiltons, German serge, sagathes, black bombazine, black satin, black, blue and blue serge-denim; black, blue and blue breeches patterns; rattinet, shalloons, durans, muslins; metal, gold and silver thread buttons, pearl twist, joans and fustians, felt and catgut hats. — White lead ground in oil, in powder, yellow ground and powder, do. red lead, very fine ground, in oil and in lump, do. Prussian blue, Vermillion, white vitriol, umber, litharge, Naples yellow, rose pink, and brown and white various paint brushes, whitening; crown and window glass of various sizes.
81, 84

Choice old Jamaica wine, Tawny and sweet ditto; old Jamaica spirit, West India rum, ditto brandy, Geneva, claret in bottles, loaf and muscovado sugar; black tea, chocolate, coffee, pepper, allspice, ginger, &c.

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER, from LONG ISLAND:

TAKES this Method to return his sincere Thanks to all his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Distillery between the College and the North-River, in Murray Street, near New-Hall, a Quantity of neat Brandy, Geneva, Spirits of Wine, and Cordials of different Sorts, particularly Royal Uffebough, red Rattina, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, and Aniseed Waters, All-Fours, &c. Also, of the very best Quality, Shrub Jamaica Spirit, West-India and New-York Rum.
The good Quality of said DEANE'S Brandy, Geneva, and Cordials, has for several Years past been well experienced, and he is determined if possible, to excel in that particular Branch of Business; and will take in Payment for any considerable Quantity of them, either Jamaica Spirit, West-India and New-York Rum, Melasses, or Country Produce.
Empty Bottles, Kegs and Cases, (which will be charged at 10 Cents) always ready to fill, and all Orders sent to the Distillery, or left at Mr. Wright Deane's, Hardware, beside the Coffee-House Bridge, or at Mr. William Deane's, Coach-maker, in Broad-Street, will be punctually complied with, and the utmost Dispatch given.

Mr. Deane is fully convinced by long Experience, that the best Means to acquire a steady Sale of his Articles, is to make them of full Quality, and moderate Charge, and good Attention to every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the constant Study of his humble Servant.
R. DEANE

REMSEN, and SEABURY,
HAVE removed their Store from Dock-Street, to Hanover-Square, three Doors from the Corner of the old Slip, and directly opposite the Golden Key—Where they are opening an Assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS suitable for the season—imported in the last Vessels from London and Liverpool.

N. B. They have also on Hand, a few Barrels of excellent PORK.
81-84

JOHN WOODWARD,
At his Store near the Fly-Market, has just imported a large Assortment of Yard wide and 7/8ths

IRISH LINENS,
AND a neat assortment of other goods suitable to the present and succeeding seasons; which he will dispose of upon the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce or short credit.
81-84

DAVID WOLHAUPTER,
At the upper End of FARR-Street,

MAKES and repairs drums, trumpets, fifes, and all sorts of musical instruments, &c. &c. and will make it his constant Endeavour to please his Employers.
81-84

ALL persons who have any de-
mands on the estate of the late Mr. John Genter, are requested to apply to us. Those who are indebted to said estate, either on bond, note or otherwise, are desired to make speedy payment to
HUMPHRY JONES, or
JAMES VAN VARECK, Executors.
81-84

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

At the Sign of the Golden Spade, Near the Counties Market and Albany Pier, Have for sale, reasonably, both wholesale and retail, imported by the last vessels from London and Bristol.

A Large assortment of iron-
mongery and cutlery wares, amongst which articles are, the different ones used by joiners, carpenters, shoe-makers, black smiths, cooper, masons, &c. &c. Nails of all sorts, by the cask or retail; tacks, brads, glue, locks, hinges, bolts, and every article in that way, necessary to complete a building; six feet steel-plate mill-saws, Dutch do. in sets, cross-cut and wood cutters saws, spades, shovels, fluted and spade blades; frying and dripping pans, shovels and tongs, chaffing dishes, griddles, ladles, bellowes, brushes and beams of many sorts; brass, iron, and japan'd candlesticks and snuffers; pewter plates; dishes and spoons, brass, pewter and paper ink pots; ink powder, penny weights and grains, brass scales and weights, scale beams and steelyards; curry and mane combs, horse fleams, sponges and brushes, ivory and horn combs; a very large assortment of the best and common fishhooks, fishing rods, reels and line, drag, trace, jack and square reels; rat and mouse traps; house, cow, sheep and sled bells with springs and cranks; brass, gilt, japan'd and iron knockers; plates and slate pencils, sealing wax and wafers; powder and shot, shot belts and powder flasks, flints, gun locks and barrels, straw knives, waffle iron, gardeners shears for trimming trees, &c. very neat coffin furniture; saddles and saddle strings, brass and iron wire, bellows pipes and nails, gold leaf, Harlem oil, Turlington's balsam and Nurenburch salve; brass, japan'd and steel tobacco boxes, stuff do. a large assortment of buckles and buttons; marbles, black beads, corals, brass combs, spinnel and machine wax; sheep shears, flutes, sickles, powder blue in small ceps, corn fans, net and sewing twine, refined sweeties and bloomery iron, London, German, and blister'd steel; anvils, vices and back irons, hoop iron, iron pots and kettles, tea kettles, stew pans, skillets, griddles, cart and waggon boxes, allum, brimstone and copers, looking glasses and japan'd ware; silk carpeting and hair cloth, gloves and common needles, sail do. and palms.
N. B. They will take bar iron in payment for any of the above goods.
80—

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land six miles and a half in length, and six miles in breadth, containing twenty-four thousand acres, besides the usual allowance for highways; it is situated about 100 miles nearly north of Albany, a very considerable branch of Hudson's river runs nearly through the middle of the tract; the said branch is from 10 to 20 rods wide, the land is good for about two miles on each side of the same, and a considerable quantity of meadow; the remainder is mostly middling good. If a number of people who intend to make a speedy settlement incline to purchase the said tract, it will be sold at one billing and six pence New-York money per acre; the tract is laid out into 24 lots of 1000 acres each; if the purchasers intend to settle a minister, the proprietor will give one lot of 1000 acres for a parsonage; he will also give one hundred pounds cash to enable the settlers to make roads; No sale will be made of any part of the tract unless 20 thousand acres can be sold, and the purchasers will obligate themselves to settle at least 20 families within two years. The terms offered above will be complied with, on condition that the purchasers apply before the 1st day of May next. The land is free from any claim or encumbrance whatever. An individual will give by the seller, who lives in New-York. Inquire of the Printer for further directions.
New-York, 26 Feb. 1773.

PHILIP KISSICK,
DISTILLER and VINTNER.

At the upper End of Queen-Street, near the

MADEIRA and Tawny

Wine, Jamaica Spirit, West-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very fine) imported by John Woodward, in Holland, and other goods, suitable for the season, and at the very low price, as usual, at the Golden Key.
N. B. Also, pipes, bottles, corks per gross, and

THE co-partnership of HENRY REMSEN, an Co. being expired by the death of Hendrick Remsen; NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons indebted to the said co-partnership, on bond, note, or book, that they pay the same to Henry Remsen, and those who have any demands, will please to send in their accounts: Those indebted to the estate of Hendrick Remsen, deceased, are requested to pay the same to Joris Remsen; and if any have demands on said estate, they are desired to call on him for payment. — The stock of goods on hand, at the Store of Henry Remsen, in Hanover-Square, will be sold at a very low price in order to close the sales. viz.

A Good assortment of Sashes and other calicoes, Chintzes, Common and fine India ditto, Furniture calicoes, blinding, Coloured taffeties, Broad and narrow colour'd Perians and sarfines, India damasks, Plain black satin and pelongs, figured satins, Black and colour'd plain mode and a la-mode, Cambricks and clear lawns, Long and pistol lawns, Plain, striped and flower'd muslins, Diaper and damask table cloths, clouting diaper, Black and white cyprus gauze, catgut do. A large assortment of black and fashionable ribbons, Sewing silk and silk cord, Scots darning and colour'd threads, Marcelline and mook Marcelline quilting, Cotton counterpanes, Hatband and parsons' crape, Black bombazine, Silvers and minifans, Womens and mens cotton, thread, and worsted stockings, Cheap serge denims, Plain and flower'd ever-lastings, Wltons and German serges, Martens and chenies, A large assortment of cotton, linen and furniture checks, Jells, lincens & sheetings, Osnaburgh and tickings, Black & coloured gauze handkerchiefs, Kensing handkerchiefs, Black ruffel, Dutch lace, India chilloes, Black fastinet and cantons, Cotton denims, Jeans and fullings, Flower'd bandanoes, Taffety handkerchiefs, Mens & womens washed and silk mitts & gloves, Knives and forks, Penknives, cutteaus, scissors, &c. Also choice pork and beef in barrels, excellent salt-petre hams, hogs lard, and tallow.
N. B. Every sort of country produce will be taken in pay if agreed for.
81, 86
Just imported in the Diana, from Liverpool, an assortment of SAIL-CLOTH, No. 1 to 8, to be sold by the bale or single piece, very cheap.

Imported in the last Vessels from London, AND TO BE SOLD, BY

Robert G. Livingston Jun.

At his Store in DOCK-STREET, A GREAT variety of mens plain, ribb'd and flower'd silk hofe, Superfine mens white cotton hofe, A beautiful assortment of luteirings, Book and jacobet muslin, Superfine cravat muslin, Fine damask table and breakfast cloths, and napkins, Bordered chintzes for ladies gowns, Bordered thinnes for window curtains, Ladies kid gloves, An assortment of handsome ribbons, Handfome Bruffel's and Bath lace from 40s. to 10s. per yard, Handfome gause aprons and handkerchiefs, Sundry other goods in the above way, too tedious to mention.
72 75

RICHARD NORRIS,
Smy-maker from London, in Smith-Street, New-York.

next door to JOHN CRUGER'S, Has all sorts of Saws, jumps, turned and made French hips, after the newest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms. — Any Ladies who in their shapes, he likewise fits, without incommode; young Ladies and growing Misses incline to sit, sitting in their hips and shoulders, and in the arms by methods approved of by the Surgeons in London. He has had the honour of fitting for several Ladies of distinction, and this city, with universal applause. His work as good as any that has been done in the same line, and he thinks he will not be disappointed if he is not recommended by the Ladies who have been fitted by him. — Those Ladies who may be desirous, by sending their measurements, may be fitted, at the shortest notice.
76.

Francis Lewis & Son,
Have for Sale, at their Store, near the Fly-Market,

AN Assortment of Strouds,
with 2, 2 1/2, and 3 Point Blankets, suitable for the Indian Trade—Also, a Variety of European and India Goods; which they will sell at a very reasonable Rate.
77—

JOHN MORTON,
Has just opened, for Sale at his Store on Hunter's Quay, A complete Assortment of European and India Goods, well adapted to the approaching Season; imported in the last Ships from London, Bristol and Liverpool, which will be sold on very low Terms, for Cash, or the usual Credit, among which are:

Superfine broad cloths, Middleing and low priced ditto, Superfine Forrest do. and handfome colours, Rattinets, shalloons; & camlets, Calamancoes, durans & tamies, Dorsetees and grazets, Black bombazine and ruffel, Black serge denim, Black and cloth coloured cotton ditto, 1/2 and 4/4 cotton and linen checks, Yd. and 1/2 cotton do. 1/2 and 4/4 Irish linens from 1/8 to 9/4 per yard, 9/4 Irish Sheetings, Scots & Flemish threads, Cloth coloured & stitching do. Flanders bed ticks and bed bunts, A variety of gilt platina, silvered, hard metal, brass, horn and other buttons, Silken hair and twist, Bobbin, nonfoperty's, Childrens Morocco shoes and pumps, wafers, Ferris, A large assortment of beads and necklaces, Bibles, Callimancoes, durans, Tamies, shalloons, Antelons and rattinets, Long ell and serges, Broad-cloths of most colours & prices, coatings, Keenough and frizes, Marten stripes, Cotton grounds, Striped Holland's, Turkey stripes, Striped silk Damascus, Dimities, cotton cards, Horsewhips, japan'd wafers, Womens black crape and paper fans, Womens colour'd do. Brafs and stone links, Garlik, princes linen, Nicanes, shot, corn fans, Ribbon and hair trimmings, Tabodem Silefats, Royal rib, Window glass, Sashes and pewter, A large assortment of pinchbeck, Bath metal, hard metal, pewter, brass and steel shoe and knee buckles, Mens castor hats, Mens and boys felt hats, Mens and boys bound hats, Printed and other linen handkerchiefs, Pins and needles, thimble, Ivory combs, Cloves and cinnamon, Shoe, quality, and coat binding, chip hats, Apron and cap tape, Playing cards, Brown buckram, Gilt trunks, palisboard, Stuffs and tobacco boxes, Blank books, writing paper, Dutch quills, ink powder, Black and white caplace, Black and scarlet gimp, Bed-ticks, A variety of gilt platina, silvered, hard metal, brass, horn and other buttons, Silken hair and twist, Bobbin, nonfoperty's, Childrens Morocco shoes and pumps, wafers, Ferris, A large assortment of beads and necklaces, Bibles, Callimancoes, durans, Tamies, shalloons, Antelons and rattinets, Long ell and serges, Broad-cloths of most colours & prices, coatings, Keenough and frizes, Marten stripes, Cotton grounds, Striped Holland's, Turkey stripes, Striped silk Damascus, Dimities, cotton cards, Horsewhips, japan'd wafers, Womens black crape and paper fans, Womens colour'd do. Brafs and stone links, Garlik, princes linen, Nicanes, shot, corn fans, Ribbon and hair trimmings, Tabodem Silefats, Royal rib, Black and white, blue and white, yellow & white, crimson and white, green and white, furniture Checks, 1/2 and 4/4 black gauze handkerchiefs, Gause ditto, with striped coloured borders, Blue China, spotted bandano, & Romal Silk handkerchiefs, Blue and white spotted linen handkerchiefs, Red and white do. Blue and white Scotch linen and cotton do. 1/2, 3/4, 9/4, 10/4, 11/4 diaper table cloths, Clouting diaper, Pistol and long lawns, Cambrick and clear do. Spotted and figured Scots do. Spotted & figured Scott lawn aprons, Spotted and figured silk do. Plain & flower'd, figured and spotted, black gauzes, Figure'd and flower'd black & white silk do. Black and white catgut, Plain, striped and flower'd Muslins, Striped silk damascus & Antelons for Jackets, Womens purple, Do. crimson, Do. blue, Do. black, Do. White, Do. cloth colour'd — Mens white, Do. purple, Do. crimson, Do. black, Do. buff, buck and shammy gloves, A L S O, An elegant assortment of Oval Looking Glasses, Sconces and Dressing Glasses with drawers, A curious and complete assortment of Pictures, CHINA, Table and tea table sets complete, very low; half pint basons with or without feet, blue and white and enamelled breakfast cups and saucers, afternoon ditto, blue and white and enamelled teapots, sugar dishes, pudding dishes, long oval and round odd plates, blue and white and enamelled plates, tureens, with or without dishes; jars and beakers, bowls of all sorts, and very elegant table sets of Queens ware, enamelled, very cheap; with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
Pig metal of the best quality for making bar iron.
78—

CAMPBELL and GAULT,
TAKE this method of informing
their friends and the public. That they
have moved from their store at the Fly-
Market, to the house and store formerly occupied
by Messrs. Pigeon and Booth, in Maiden Lane,
near said Market, where they intend carrying on
their business as usual.

They are now opening a fresh assortment of
goods, just imported per the London, Capt. Cham-
bers, and the last vessel from Bristol and Liverpool.
A variety of European and East-India goods suit-
able for the season; among which are, superfine
and middling broad-cloths, ratines, shalloons, cal-
limancoes, tammies, durans, chintzes, calicoes,
cottons, yard wide and 1/2 Irish linens; yard and 1/2
yard wide and 1/2 cotton and linen checks, calico
and felt hats, taffeties, satins, peltings, modes,
flap'd, flower'd and plain-lace-trimmed, mantuas, &c.
A very large assortment of the newest fashion'd
plated tea urns, castors, candlesticks, salvers, plain
and fluted tankards; mugs, soup spoons, salts, &c.
oval, octagon and round japan'd tea-boards, bread
baskets, &c. cutlery, ornamental and other china,
rope, &c.
All which they are determined to dispose of
on very reasonable terms for cash, by wholesale or retail.

Just imported in the last Vessels from Europe, and to be
sold, wholesale and retail,
By ENNIS GRAHAM,
At the Corner of Wall-Street,

GOLD and silver hat lace,
amongst which are, some laces for the mili-
tary, very elegant gold and silver buttons, gold
and silver spang'd loops and buttons for hats,
bands, very beautiful new fashion spang'd lace;
bullion, plated fringe, flower'd fringe and plain dit-
to, pearl, thread and silk for embroidery, thread
and vellum, gold and silver garters, rich bands
with gold buckles; Tambour embroidery'd Holland
veils, gold spang'd loops for cloth, silk embroidery'd
veils, India programs and padufoy, corded tabby
of different colours, best satins of different co-
lours, black and India taffety and Persians, white
and Roman taffety, and other silk for mens linings;
black and cloth colour Barcelona handkerchiefs,
India silk handkerchiefs of different sorts; best
silk hofe, Geneva velvet of different colours, flower-
ed vellure. N. B. Silk prunello, Oxford crape, silk
gloves, lined shammy do. black and Persian grey
cloth, and hofe and casimers for the gentlemen
Clergy; very neat assortment of the best cloth made
in England, casimers of different colours, very neat
for summer, with the newest fashion twist buttons,
plated or gilt do. double or single slopcoats, faga-
thees, ratines, of superior quality; best tammy
and duran, royal striped thickset, and velvets, cot-
ton, spotted vellure, Manchester velvets of all co-
lours; camlets and German serge, and wiltons,
forrest and hunters cloth; white and brown thread
gloves, beaver, buck, doe-skin and dog-skin ditto;
thread and worsted hofe; Russia drilling, from the
best to a lower quality; superfine burdets and De-
mascus, cottons and calicoes, Irish linen, cambric,
pistol lams, brown Holland, dowlas and check,
and check furniture; India dimity, and other
white neat goods; white, brown and black buck-
ram, best gloves thread, nuns do. the best tailors
shred of all colours, best sewing silk of all colours;
all kind of trimming for hatters, stay-makers trim-
mings; wafers and sealing wax, red tape, knives
and forks, all kind of tools for tailors; Scotch
gartering, pillow and other fustians, coarse and
fine hair fring, livery lace for clothes and carriages,
coarse and fine cloth for earriages, swankin for
saddlers, &c. &c.
Any of the above goods will be sold very cheap
for cash, or short credit.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,
THAT THE
UNIVERSAL STORE
OF
GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,

At the Sign of the
LOOKING GLASS AND DRUGGIST POT,
IS removed to the Dwelling-House,
next but one from the corner of the Old Slip,
now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having
also replaced the sign of the LOOKING GLASS AND
DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his said
dwelling-house, in Little Dock-street, between the
widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker
being one and the same store, running back from
street to street.

He has imported from London and Bristol, in the last
Vessels,

A large Assortment of **GOODS,**
Such as have not been imported to this City before,
Being a curious assortment of valuable Goods, viz.
Looking Glasses, and Sconces, Dref-
ling Glasses;

Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,
Particular capital prints which cost for engraving
from one to three hundred guineas.

China and cut white Flint Glafs,
A large and beautiful assortment.

A L S O,
A large Assortment of **Drugs,**

With every article connected therewith;
And also in those sundry branches, as
PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS;
DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS;
WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes;
With **COACH and PLATE GLASS.**

FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.
JEWELLERS STONES, &c.
HATTERS TRIMMINGS.

Table Knives and Forks, a complete Assortment.
SHEET LEAD
Ditto Brass } In Boxes,
Ditto Copper } Rolls and
Ditto Tin } Bundles,
Ditto Iron }

STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.
NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.
WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.

Also, an Assortment of
Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.
DISTILLERS ARTICLES.

SPICERY—SNUFF.
And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores,
and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will
dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

Thomas Bridgen Atwood,
IS removed into Bayard-Street,
the House lately occupied by Mr. Peter Van Duer-
sen, and fronting the Court-Market.
His Store is fresh supplied with a general Assortment
of **DRUGS and MEDICINES—Which shall be dis-
posed out on the lowest Terms.**
Medicine Chests prepared on an approved Plan, suit-
able to most Cases, with Directions adapted to all Co-
pacifics.

Carolina Pink Root,
The Quality of which has been repeatedly prov'd,
its Efficacy so well ascertain'd, as to justify the Recom-
mendation of it to the Public.

Country and Sea Orders shall be executed with Dis-
patch; Family and Physicians Prescriptions faithfully
made up, and all Favours duly acknowledged.

A Back Store, to be let.

MAXWELL and WILLIAMS,
FROM BRISTOL.

WHERE they for many Years
carried on a large and extensive Trade in the
SNUFF and TOBACCO Manufactories.
Have erected in this City, a complete Apparatus for
carrying on the said Business in all its Branches.

They have now ready for Sale, at their Store, near
the lower End of Wall-Street,
All Sorts of best Scotch and Rappes **SNUFF.**
Pistilli, Rag, and fine mild Smoking **TOBACCO.**

The Public will find upon Trial, the **SNUFF** man-
ufactured by them, to be equal in Quality and Purity to
any imported from Great-Britain; being made of the best
Materials, and in a Manner superior to any Thing of
the Kind yet attempted in this Country: And as an En-
couragement to those who are inclined to countenance Ma-
nufactures set on Foot in AMERICA, purpose selling
their **SNUFF** on lower Terms than can be imported.

Merchants and Captains of Ships may be supplied
with any Quantity for Exportation.

N. B. For Sale, a Parcel of Bar Lead and Lead
Shot.

A Handsome Saddle, with Cloth Girths, and plated
Stirrups; a Pair of Brags barrel'd Pistols, silver mount-
ed, with black Dog-Skin Holsters.

JARVIS ROEBUCK,
WILL remove on the 1st of
May from Maiden-Lane, to the House in
King-Street, directly opposite to Mr. Gabriel Ludlow's,
and but a little above Messrs. M'Donut's, and Taylor
and De Lancey's Vendue Houses;—Where, from his
vicinity to the main Street, he will hope for the Con-
tinuance of those Favours, for which he now sincerely re-
turns his grateful Acknowledgments to the respectable
Public.

He now has for Sale—Corks of every Sort and Qua-
lity—Grocery as usual.

A large Collection of Cases, Rattens, &c.
A general Assortment of Brushes, and all Kinds of
Liquors.

Ready for the Press,
And shortly will be published,

VINDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,
From the
GLARING MISREPRESENTATIONS
AND
MALICIOUS ABUSE

OF
THOMAS DE LAUNE,
In his LIBEL entitled,
A PLEA for the NON-CONFORMISTS,
By **SAMUEL SEABURY, A. M.**
Rector of West-Chester, in the Province of New-
York, and a Missionary from the Society for the
Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts.

Subscriptions taken in by the Friends of the Church of
England in all the neighbouring Colonies, and are de-
sired to be sent as soon as possible, to John Holt, Printer
in New-York, that the Number may be ascertain'd and
the Book put to the Press.

ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON,
WILL dispose of the following tracts of land
very cheap, for ready money; if required,
for half thereof bonds will be taken, viz. A fine
farm in Airmwell, in the county of Hunterdon,
New-Jersey, formerly occupied by Martin Ryerson,
containing about 300 acres of choice land, about 30
acres of it fine meadow land, wood land enough
sufficient for the farm; a good fash'd house, 4 rooms
on a floor; out houses, a good barn, very pleasantly
situated on the river Raritan, about 22 miles from
Brunswick, about 4 or 5 miles from Messrs. Walter
Rutherford and John Stevens, Esqrs, one mile from
Thomas Atkinson's mills, about 3 miles from Thomas
Lowrey's mills; a well fenced county all round it.
Inquire of James Hude, Esq; in New-Brunswick.

Also, two very fine farms in Dutchess county,
in Nine Partners, about 22 miles from Poughkeepsie
landing, about 8 or 6 miles from David John-
son's, Esq; each a fash'd house two stories, four
rooms on a floor, with barn, out-houses, and each
a fine young orchard of 200 apple trees, and 20
or 30 acres of fine meadow; wood land sufficient;
very well situated for a country store, in the heart
of a wheat country; each farm containing about
253 acres, joining each other; both occupied by
Messrs. Rosewell and Michael Hopkins, two bro-
thers. Inquire of Henry Livingston, Esq; in Pough-
keepsie.

A very convenient house, and store-house joining
it, now occupied by Mr. Hoesfeld; and another
house joining that now occupied by Mr. Plowman,
at the ferry on Long-Island.

S. SP. SKINNER,
At the North-River, in New-York.

MAKES the very best of this Country
Rum; it is equal, if not superior,
to the common West-India Rum,—'tis well
known, that he makes it of a wholesome
clean Flavour, quite free from any Manner
of offensive deadly stinking Hog-ess, and of a
substantial natural Proof, that will be sold
for Cash, or usual Credit, (or for Melasses,
cheaper than the common Country Rum,—
West-India Strongest Proof, made at a
very reasonable Price.

To be LET, together or separatly,
A large Shop with a good Cellar and
Building, and a Well of good Water.

Yard: situated at the Corner of
and Queen-Street, and reputed one of the best
in the City, for a Merchant or Shop-keeper.

A GOOD Dwelling-House
situated at the Corner of
and Queen-Street, and reputed one of the best
in the City, for a Merchant or Shop-keeper.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
The House in which the Sub-
scriber lives, next Door to Mr. Waldron
Blau's, between the Exchange and Coen-
tiet-Market. It has seven Fire Places, and will
suit either a Merchant or Shop-keeper.

Also to be leased or sold, three Lots of Ground
adjoining each other, between the Albany and New
Pier, all convenient for Merchants or Shop-keepers.
For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon immediately,
THE Country Seat
situated about four miles
from this City, at present occupied
by his Excellency General Gage)
it contains about twenty acres of
land under fine improvement;
the gardens affording in abundance, almost every
vegetable, together with a fine collection of fruit;
and the window produces yearly upwards of thirty
loads of clover, besides an improved spot of lucern.
The house, kitchen, barn, and stables in good order;
a full prospect down the east river to Corlies's
Hook, from the house; an excellent landing which
admits a boat that will carry eight or ten cords of
wood close to the dock: It is without dispute an
excellent situation.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. PRO-
VOOST, on Golden-Hill, next door to Benjamin
Hume, Esq;

A few BARRELS of PORKE
To be SOLD by
Robert G. Livingston Jun.

FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.
The Rev. J. PETER TETARD,
Late Minister of the Reformed French Church in
this City,

RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the
Public for the Encouragement given to the
BOARDING-SCHOOL he opened last Sum-
mer, at his House near King's-Bridge, (within 15
Miles from New-York) where he continues to teach
the French Language in the most expeditious Man-
ner, together with some of the most useful Sciences;
such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, an-
cient and modern History, Logic, &c.—He like-
wise takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; the
skilful reading of the Classics, and whatever is re-
quisite to fit the young Students for Admission into
any College or University.

The House is remarkable for its healthy Situa-
tion, commanding one of the finest Prospects in
the Government,—and the Tutor's Character and
Capacity are well-known, he having lived with
Credit in the City of New-York for upwards of
fifteen Years: So that, Gentlemen who will entrust
him with the Education of their Children, may de-
pend on their Expectations being properly answered.

Just arrived from London, fix game Cock, warranted
good.

To be sold at the widow Ryan's, Cork-Arm, on
the New Dock—where any gentleman may ap-
ply, to engage for the best breed of Cocks yearly.—
Likewise to be disposed of, at Mr. George Campbell's, in
Irish-street, a thorough bred staunch Pointer, just brought
from London. Any gentleman that wants to purchase,
may have a trial of him.

TO THE PUBLIC,
SHARP, CURTIENUS, and LYLE,
Have rebuilt (at a considerable Expence.)
The **NEW YORK AIR FURNACE,**
IN a much completer manner than before it was
burnt down, and as they have provided them-
selves with a sufficient stock of pig metal, &c. they
propose to carry on the Foundry business in all its
branches with great diligence, and flatter themselves
that the friends of America will encourage them,
by preferring goods manufactured in their own
country, especially when they are as good and sold
as cheap as they can be imported from Europe.

The goods they make, and have on hand, are
pot-ash Kettles, coolers, calcining plates, boilers for
saw-chandlers and sugar-works; hollow ware of all
kinds, half hunders, cart, waggon, and chair-
boxes; fash weights, chimney-backs, bottom and
jamb plates; mill rounds, gudgeons, trunnel heads
for grist and cider-mills; perpetual ovens, ship's
caboons, sugar-house stoves as large as one tun
weight with cast pipes, bars and doors complete,
also small square and common stoves for shops and
cabbins, fullers screws and plates. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Dwelling House
and Farm belonging to
the Estate of the late Col.
RICKETTS, deceased, situated in
Elizabeth-Town, on the Road be-
tween the Court-House and the
Point.—The House is large and very convenient,
and accommodated with all the Out-Houses that can
be wanted. The Barn, Coach-Houses, &c. are ex-
cellent, with every Convenience, in that Way,
which a Gentleman or Farmer can desire. The
Garden contains several Acres of Ground, and
abounds with a large and elegant Collection of
Fruit, which it has been the Work of many Years
carefully to collect. The Quantity of Grapes, in
a good Year, is sufficient to produce two or three
Pipes of Wine. Belonging to the House is a good
Farm of between 300 and 400 Acres, containing
all the Variety that can be wanted for Mowing,
Pasture and Tillage, with Wood-Land and Salt
Meadow. Besides the internal Qualities of this
well-known Place, it has many other Advantages to
recommend it to a Gentleman; such as its being
within 15 Miles of the City of New-York, either
by Land or Water, and but one Mile from the re-
markably pleasant and healthy Village of Elizabeth-
Town,—which has many genteel and agreeable Fa-
milies residing in and about it, with a regular and
plentiful Market to supply their Tables, and the
farther Convenience of two of the best Grammar-
Schools in the Country. A greater or less Quantity
of Land will be sold with the House, as the Pur-
chaser may like, and Possession will be given on the
first Day of April next. For further Particulars,
inquire of **PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON,**
Esq; in New-York, or of the Subscriber in Elizabeth-
Town.

THOMAS B. CHANDLER.
Feb. 22d, 1773.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
The House in which the Sub-
scriber lives, next Door to Mr. Waldron
Blau's, between the Exchange and Coen-
tiet-Market. It has seven Fire Places, and will
suit either a Merchant or Shop-keeper.

Also to be leased or sold, three Lots of Ground
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For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon immediately,
THE Country Seat
situated about four miles
from this City, at present occupied
by his Excellency General Gage)
it contains about twenty acres of
land under fine improvement;
the gardens affording in abundance, almost every
vegetable, together with a fine collection of fruit;
and the window produces yearly upwards of thirty
loads of clover, besides an improved spot of lucern.
The house, kitchen, barn, and stables in good order;
a full prospect down the east river to Corlies's
Hook, from the house; an excellent landing which
admits a boat that will carry eight or ten cords of
wood close to the dock: It is without dispute an
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Scrivener's Office, &c.
To the PUBLIC.

AS every new Day brings with it
fresh Troubles, so Time continues to bring
from distant Parts, Strangers of various Occupations
and Distinctions, laden more or less with their
Difficulties, whereof some may possibly be within
the Power of this Office to relieve, in which Grati-
tude to those your many Favours I have to sensibly
received will ever command my utmost Endeavour
and Attention. In Cases of Law or Equity, or
Deeds, Wills, and other Writings, my opinion and
Advice shall be the most candid, strictly agreeable
to the Letter of the law, and such plain Reasons
laid down in Support thereof, as to give every Ca-
pacity the desired Satisfaction, many Times prevent
the commencing or defending such Suits, which only
can be productive of Trouble and Expence, if not
to Persons in low Circumstances, Utter Ruin.

DEBTS recovered in an expeditious easy Manner,
at most Times without Law, or the Risk of pay-
ing heavy Costs when the Debtor proves insolvent,
which is too often the Case.

DEEDS, WILLS, Petitions, Memorials, Affidavits,
Charter Parties, Articles of Co partnership,
and all other Writings drawn effectually to answer
the Purposes intended.

ALSO, Letters of Attorney, Certificates, &c;
perfected under the City Seal, or otherwise, as the
Case may require.

Executors and Administrators instructed in the regu-
lar Execution of their Office, whereby to avoid those
Difficulties and Inconveniences which arise from the
Want of Knowledge therein. CASH to be had on
Bottomry, or the Discount of good Bonds, Bills or
Notes; and at most Times on other Securities; with
all other the general Business of this Office executed
upon such determined low Fees, as to give the com-
monality the most easy Access, and with that Con-
duct and integrity which must be the surest Means to
secure the Public's future Favour and Protection.

To their obedient and humble Servant,
JOHN C. KNAPP,
Broad-Street, } Attorney at Law, de B. R.
April 29, 1773. }

This is to inform the Public,
THAT at the House of Mr. M'Neill, at the Corner
of Chapel-Street, opposite the new Brick Meeting-
House, it is to be seen, gratis, and disposed of publicly,
by the 20th of May next; a most elegant Piece of
WAX and SHELL Work; the Scheme taken from Ho-
mer's Illiad. The Scene Hector and Andromache, with
several other beautiful Figures, at the City Gate; the
Whole judged to be completely finished. The Propri-
etors of this Work, beg Leave to acquaint the Ladies, that
as they intend continuing in New-York a few Months,
they propose teaching, on the most reasonable Terms, the
Wax and Shell in all its different Branches; and any
Ladies inclining to be taught, by applying Speedily, may
have Time to be perfectly instructed, before their De-
parture from this Place.

N. B. Ladies from the Country may be accommodated
with Board at a moderate Price.

WATCHES
CLEANING, Repairing, Glas-
ing, Springs, Chains, &c. fixed at HALF
the usual Price, and defended from future Expence.
J. S. will undertake to make up (as bespoke) for
those of the Trade, Merchants or private Persons—
London Watches, upon any Construction, and at
any Price; with this great Advantage, being here
to keep his Work in Order without Charge, and
expects, by being favoured in every Request hi-
therto, to have an Opportunity of demonstrating
his Ability as a Manufacturer.

Some new Watches for sale, and a neat
Dial fit for a public Room.

J. Simmet, is removed from the Coffee-House
Bridge quite to the River side, next to the Sign of
the Castle on Murray's Wharf, New-York.

WHEREAS Abraham Onder-
donck, and Samuel Forgeon, insolvent Debtors,
confined in Orange Town Gaol, in Orange County,
and two of the Persons named in a certain Act of the Gov